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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

SOME DATA ON THE USSR FORESTRY, TIMBER, AND
PAPER AND WOODWORKING INDUSTRIES, AS OF JUNE 1951

[Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

FORESTRY

USSR

The Ministry of Forestry USSR has approved a distinctive uniform and insignia for workers of the State Forest Conservation Service USSR. The uniform for foresters and patrol riders will consist of cotton and wool jackets and trousers, overcoat, vest, sheepskin coat, boots, felt boots, rain cape, and other articles. The plated brass forestry emblem will be worn on the lapels of the uniform. It will consist of two crossed oak leaves with acorns topped by the hammer and sickle. In addition, foresters will wear one stripe on their lapels, patrol riders two stripes.

A uniform and insignia distinctive of their duties have also been approved for supervisory personnel of the State Forest Conservation Service. They will be worn by foresters and their assistants, forestry management conservation inspectors, directors of forestry managements and shelter-belt stations, and workers in other categories.(1)

RSFSR

Under enemy occupation during World War II, 2,500 hectares of forest were destroyed in Klintsovskiy Rayon, Bryansk Oblast. This area has been replanted and is now covered with young pines.

A total of 34,000 hectares of trees has been planted in Bryansk Oblast during the postwar period.(2)

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Turkmen SSR

The work of creating green zones around industrial centers and settlements, and developing measures for fixing and afforesting sands in the Kara-Kum Desert (in connection with construction of the Main Turkmen Canal) will be accomplished through the organization of two special territorial forestry administrations -- Tashauz Territorial Forestry Administration and Neit-Dag Territorial Forestry Administration.

In addition to forestry managements, the administrations will be composed of at least two to three shelter-belt stations, each of which will be equipped with the necessary machinery. Clay and bitumen will be used to fix the shifting sands.(3)

TIMBER INDUSTRYKarelo-Finnish SSR

A Karelo-Finnish Affiliate of the Central Scientific-Research Institute for Mechanization and Electrification of Timber Felling (TsNIIE), Ministry of Timber Industry USSR, has been established in Petrozavodsk. The affiliate is planning scientific research work on specific timber industry problems of the republic such as timber felling mechanization and electrification, introduction of more modern technical equipment, increasing labor productivity, economics of the timber and woodworking industries, and standardization of timber production.(4)

The State Planning Commission and the Statistical Administration of the Karelo-Finnish SSR report that haulage of timber in the timber industry of the republic increased 3.8 times during the Five-Year Plan; however, the republic timber industry did not meet the Five-Year Plan.(5)

Estonian SSR

The State Planning Commission and the Statistical Administration of Estonian SSR report that haulage of commercial timber in the timber industry of the republic was 16 percent greater in 1950 than in 1940.(6)

Latvian SSR

The State Planning Commission and the Statistical Administration of Latvian SSR report that haulage of commercial timber and firewood in the timber industry of the republic was 1.1 times greater in 1950 than in 1940.(7)

Moldavian SSR

In conformity with the decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR, issued on 16 February 1951 and confirmed by the Supreme Soviet USSR on 10 March 1951, concerning the division of the Ministry of Timber and Paper Industry USSR into two ministries -- the Ministry of Timber Industry USSR (a union-republic ministry) and the Ministry of Paper and Woodworking Industry USSR -- the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Moldavian SSR has decreed that the Ministry of Timber and Paper Industry Moldavian SSR be converted into the Ministry of Timber Industry Moldavian SSR.(8)

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RSFSR

Timber rafts are continuously arriving in Arkhangel'sk. Eleven rafts containing more than 100,000 cubic meters of timber arrived during the night of 16 June. The steamer Zavodskiy brought a raft containing more than 18,000 cubic meters. Sawing of the timber is proceeding at a rapid pace in the lumber mills of Arkhangel'sk.(9)

PAPER AND WOODWORKING INDUSTRY

Karelo-Finnish SSR

The State Planning Commission and the Statistical Administration of Karelo-Finnish SSR report that lumber production increased 4.4 times and paper output 9 times during the Five-Year Plan; however, the paper and woodworking industry of the republic did not meet the Five-Year Plan.(5)

Estonian SSR

The State Planning Commission and the Statistical Administration of Estonian SSR report that lumber milling in the republic was 2.3 times greater in 1950 than in 1940, and output of matches five times greater. Production of paper was greater in 1950 than in 1940.(6)

The Ministry of Timber and Paper Industry Estonian SSR is depriving the national economy of thousands of cubic meters of lumber by month-after-month failure to meet the state plan. Some enterprises of the ministry are operating unprofitably because of insufficient raw material and improper planning of state tasks.

The Pyarnu United Lumber Mills are large enterprises within the system of the ministry. They failed to meet the 1950 plan because they lacked raw material. Instead of 85,000 cubic meters of timber according to plan, they received only 74,000.

Neither the ministry nor its Administration of Woodworking Industry has taken measures to correct the situation. The first-quarter 1951 plan was not met by the plants because they needed 24,000 cubic meters of timber to fulfill the plan but received only 11,000. In April and May also, the supply of raw material failed to increase. A large part of the timber arrived by rail instead of by water; this caused a rise in production costs.

It is necessary that Minister Laura keep his promise to correct the mills' timber supply situation, so that they can meet the 1951 state plan.(10)

Latvian SSR

The State Planning Commission and the Statistical Administration of Latvian SSR report that output of matches in the republic was 5.9 times, and production of paper 1.8 times greater in 1950 than in 1940.(7)

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Lithuanian SSR

The State Planning Commission and the Statistical Administration of Lithuanian SSR report that the republic met the postwar Five-Year Plan for production of paper, cardboard, and furniture. Production of paper was 2.1 times, 2nd output of matches 4.5 times greater in 1950 than in 1940. The Paper Factory imeni Yu. Yanonisa, the plywood plant, the cellulose-paper combine, and the Nauyeyn Verkyay Paper Factory, destroyed during the war, were restored. A large new furniture factory was built in the city of Ionava.(11)

Output of paper by the Paper Factory imeni Yanonisa was 2.1 times greater in 1950 than in 1940.(12)

SOURCES

1. Vil'nyus, Sovetskaya Litva, 28 Jun 51
2. Moscow, Izvestiya, 9 Jun 51
3. Ashkhabad, Turkmenskaya Iskra, 24 Jun 51
4. Petrozavodsk, Leninskoye Znamya, 3 Jun 51
5. Ibid., 15 Jun 51
6. Tallin, Sovetskaya Estoniya, 15 Jun 51
7. Riga, Sovetskaya Latvija, 13 Jun 51
8. Kishinev, Sovetskaya Moldaviya, 3 Jun 51
9. Moscow, Trud, 19 Jun 51
10. Tallin, Sovetskaya Estoniya, 12 Jun 51
11. Vil'nyus, Sovetskaya Litva, 12 Jun 51
12. Ibid., 14 Jun 51

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